

2-27-1966

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Bakhtar News Agency

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Feb. 27. 66

## WEATHER FORECAST

Tomorrow's Temperature  
Max. +10°C. Minimum -0°C.  
Sun sets today at 5:48 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:25 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

6

Copy

MAR 10 1966

SD

# KABUL TIMES

## NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:  
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VOL. IV, NO. 278.

KABUL, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1966, (HOOT 8, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

## Project Heads Open Talks, Premier Meets Participants

KABUL, Feb. 27.—

THE conference of the heads of the projects was opened at the Ministry of Mines and Industries Saturday morning.

The opening speech, which dwelt on the purposes of the gathering, was delivered by Eng. Abdul Samad Salim Minister of Mines and Industries.

The participants of the conference were later introduced to the Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal.

The Prime Minister said he was happy to know those who were working with the Ministry of Mines and Industries to help implement industrial and construction projects.

He expressed the hope that exchange of views between the

**Prime Minister**

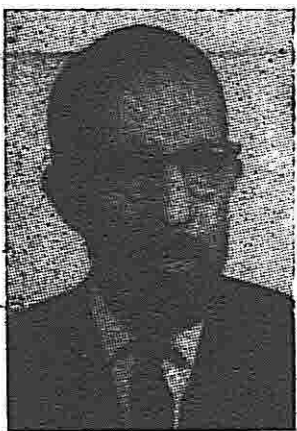
## Accepts Invitation To Visit Turkey

KABUL, Feb. 27.—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal has accepted the Turkish government's invitation to pay a friendly visit to Turkey.

The invitation was extended to the Prime Minister Saturday by the Turkish ambassador in Kabul, Jamal Wafi.

The date for the friendly and official visit will be set later.

## Haqani Appointed Deputy Minister



KABUL, Feb. 26.—Abdul Karim Haqani, President of the Jamiyatul Ulama, Council of Divines has been appointed Deputy Minister for legal affairs, in the Ministry of Justice it was announced Thursday.

He is 70. He served a number of years as a professor in the College of Law and Political Science, and has also served as President of the Cassation Court.

He now takes the position of Deputy Minister of Justice for a second time.

## Health Minister

## Visits Malaria

## Eradication Dept.

KABUL, Feb. 27.—The Minister of Public Health, Miss Kubra Nourzai, Saturday visited the Malaria Eradication Department's headquarters in Alauddin.

Dr. Kadir, assistant president provided the minister with information on laboratories and branches of the department.

Malaria eradication programme in Afghanistan is 17 years old. In the first 14 years of the programme, malaria, in the infected parts of the country was brought under control.

By next year the programme will cover about six million people.

This year 500,000 blood samples were examined by the centre.

Malaria eradication in Afghanistan has reached the state of surveillance in the last two or three years, Dr. Kadir said.

heads of projects on common problems and utilisation of each other's experience will prove fruitful for them and the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

The Prime Minister said he hoped the conference would result in setting up guidelines which would not only serve them but also help the government better understand their activities and progress.

"Expectations of the people from us are high" the Prime Minister said. "We must try to save time and funds, and at the same time not allow any slackening in the pace of our activities. If we implement a project more rapidly than expected, we have accomplished a commendable thing."

The Prime Minister noted that one of the allegations made against the government is corruption. "It is especially true in respect to projects on which large sums are spent. This may arise from misunderstanding," he said, "but we must not act in a way to cause misunderstanding either. We must search for ways of preventing waste of money and see that all the funds allocated are spent rightly."

"Some of you," the Prime Minister said in his address, "are in charge of projects which are not large, but still with careful attention, your projects can contribute to the state budget."

Commenting on postponement of livestock taxes, the Prime Minister said, "we know that the delay in the collection of this tax causes a great loss in revenue, but we took the step to eliminate bribery and corruption."

"Trial and punishment cannot remedy corruption," the Prime Minister said and added "we should also improve the conditions which cause it. Conditions which induce bribery should also be wiped out."

"The government is fully aware of this fact and is trying to eliminate the conditions which encourage bribery."

"Bribery always requires both a giver and a taker," he noted. Referring to the collection of livestock tax the Prime Minister said it caused corruption and bribery, and hence was a headache to the people.

The Prime Minister hoped that the Ministry of Mines and Industries would increase production to meet some of the country's foreign debts.

(Contd. from page 4)

## Ghana Council Wants Representative Govt.

ACCRA, Ghana, Feb. 27, (AP).—Ghana's National Liberation Council announced Saturday it has "no political ambitions and is anxious to hand over power to a duly constituted civilian representative government."

Radio Ghana announced the military-police leaders who overthrew President Kwame Nkrumah Thursday were "gratified to note the spontaneous happiness" of the people with their action.

A constitutional commission is

## Chinese Press Silent On Ghana

PEKING, Feb. 27, (DPA).—The entire Chinese press completely ignored Ghanaian president Kwame Nkrumah's statement that he still regards himself as his country's constitutional head and commander-in-chief of the Ghanaian army.

Neither is there even any mention that a coup d'etat took place in Accra Thursday.

The fact that Nkrumah's name does not appear a single time in the press is seen by political observers as a confirmation that the planned meeting Friday between Nkrumah and top Chinese statesmen did not come off.

This official Chinese attitude is regarded as indicating that the Chinese government is anxious to

prevent anything that might from outset unnecessarily jeopardise its relations with the new Ghana regime.

On the other hand it is difficult to assume that the absence of Nkrumah's statement in the Chinese press means that Peking no longer considers Nkrumah as the de jure head of state.

Western observers now expect Nkrumah to leave here shortly for some African country where he can more easily remain in contact with possible political supporters in Ghana.

In the meantime Nkrumah is continuing to live in the official Chinese foreign visitors residence and has so far refused to receive the press.



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal talks to heads of projects undertaken by the Ministry of Mines and Industries in Kabul and other provinces at a meeting yesterday.

## Pak Commerce Minister Arrives Here For Talks

KABUL, Feb. 27.—The Minister of Commerce of Pakistan, Ghulam Farouk, arrived in Kabul this morning by air. He was received at the airport by Afghanistan's Minister of Commerce Dr. Nour Ali.

The two commerce ministers will have talks on the proposed regional conference on transit and commerce which will be held in Kabul and on the two countries commercial relations.

They started their discussion at 10:30 this morning in the Foreign Ministry Building. (Picture Page 4)

## First U.S. Apollo Moonship Launched

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, Feb. 27, (AP).—The most powerful rocket ever launched by the United States, a Saturn-7B, hurled an unmanned Apollo moonship over a blazing re-entry course Saturday and the craft was recovered after parachuting into the sea.

The spectacular launching was a successful beginning to a long series of Apollo shots whose goal is to land American astronauts on the moon in this decade.

## Soviet Film Week Opened On Anniversary Of Treaty

KABUL, Feb. 27.—

THE week of Soviet movies was inaugurated in Kabul Saturday evening with showing of a film called Ahmad.

In a speech marking the occasion Abdul Haq Walleh Director of Public Relations of the Ministry of Culture and Information said it is a pleasure to me to inaugurate the Soviet Film Week here scheduled for this year in accordance with the cultural and scientific cooperation protocol signed between the two countries in early 1966.

The Soviet Union's film industry has grown rapidly and has

had many successes during the postwar years, said Walleh. He said at present there are several Afghan students in the Soviet Union learning techniques of film production. "We hope to be able in the future to send Afghan movies for viewers in the Soviet Union. But this year only one Afghan film will be sent there."

"Such cultural interchanges are effective in promoting friendship between peoples of different countries," Walleh concluded.

In Moscow Evgeni Ivanov, vice-president of the Union of Soviet societies for friendship and cultural relations with foreign countries, said relations between the two countries were determined for many long years by the treaty signed 45 years ago.

He said this at a meeting devoted to the great anniversary at the Moscow friendship house.

The ambassador of Afghanistan in Moscow Mohammad Aref was a guest of honour.

An exhibition devoted to Afghanistan was also put on at the friendship house.

The Soviet minister Sergei Antonov, who was elected yesterday president of the society for Friendship and cultural relations with Afghanistan, stressed in his speech that "to keep friendship between Afghan-USSR people, their non-interference in each other's affairs, are an example of good-neighbourly relations between states with different systems."

## Afghan-Soviet Friendship Hailed By Nikolai Ravich

KABUL, Feb. 27.—Speaking on the forthcoming 45th anniversary of the signing of the Afghan Soviet Friendship Treaty, Nikolai Ravich, a Soviet writer said in a broadcast on radio Moscow that the two nations' friendship founded 45 years ago has been strengthened further since then.

He outlined Afghanistan's progress made during the past years.

Nikolai Ravich who served for some years as USSR's Consul-General in Herat said his stay in Afghanistan was memorable.

Afghanistan as a friend and neighbour of the USSR has worked hard after gaining its independence, to build its economy. It has gained respect in the international arena, he said.

(Contd. on page 4)



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## Livestock Tax

The government last week decided to postpone the collection of livestock tax pending a decision of the Wolesi Jirgah during its next session. The government made the decision in accordance with a request from the Jirgah.

A joint executive-legislative committee was formed at the request of the House, to study the problem of livestock tax and prepare recommendations for the Jirgah. The proposals of the committee, last week's announcement said, are now ready and the government can, if the Wolesi Jirgah so wishes, abolish this tax altogether. The deficiency in the national budget can be met through other sources.

The government has taken the right path. Past experience shows it is well-nigh impossible to conduct a real count of cattle on which to base the tax. In most cases the pattern has been to simply increase the livestock tax annually by a few per cent. This general approach was not only unjust but also killed the incentive of cattle breeders.

The officers engaged in collecting livestock tax were simply people who assumed that the information given by the chieftains or khans was accurate. Sometimes a poor farmer who lost all his cattle from disease or flood, would still have to pay the tax for years just because his name was entered in the registration book.

The present postponement—and we hope abolition—of livestock tax increases the cattle raisers' incentive. Once the number of cattle rises in the country not only will the price of meat fall, but the production of hides, dairy products, karakul, and other by-products will increase. Farmers will find cattle raising profitable.

We hope that our farmers and cattle breeders will take this opportunity to try to raise more cattle. The Ministry of Agriculture, meanwhile, should plan ways to increase pastures in the country to meet the rising demand of cattle breeders. The Ministry should also organize more frequent contests in various regions to encourage raising prize livestock.

## U.S. Stresses Need Of "N" Non-Proliferation

Following is the second part of U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk's testimony before a Senate committee on non-proliferation.

"Meanwhile", Rusk said, "the nations that do not seek the nuclear path can be sure that they will have our strong support against threats of nuclear blackmail."

The United States continues to urge a verified halt in the production of fissionable materials for use in weapons, and the transfer of such materials to peaceful purposes under international safeguards. During the past year, we proposed the demonstrated destruction of a substantial number of nuclear weapons by the United States and the USSR to produce this fissionable material.

Last fall we stated that if progress could be made here, we would be prepared to explore the possibility of significant reductions in the number of these delivery vehicles.

This again would help meet the call for nuclear disarmament made by non-nuclear powers which we would like to see adhere to a non-proliferation treaty.

The United States has also supported the establishment of nuclear-free zones in certain areas of the world, such as Africa and Latin America. Because of their obvious relationship to non-proliferation objectives, we believe that the creation of such zones should be encouraged in areas of the world where they would not disturb necessary security arrangements and where provisions are included for following up or alleged violations in order to give reasonable assurance of compliance. It is, of course, also important that the initiative for such zones originate in the areas concerned and that all states deemed essential to the denuclearisation of the areas participate.

The members of this committee are aware of the programme which has been developed for United States support for international nuclear energy safeguard programmes to detect diversions of nuclear ma-

terials or equipment from peaceful to military purposes. As you know we have vigorously pursued a programme to strengthen the safeguards systems of the International Atomic Energy Agency and Euratom. We feel our efforts in this regard have been successful.

In recognition of this fact our efforts to assure effective safeguards continue, the United States played a leading role in support of the International Agency in the improvements of the safeguards system which were recently put into effect following overwhelming endorsement by the members of the International Atomic Energy Agency when the board of governors and the general conference met in Tokyo last September.

Similarly, we have requested the IAEA to assume safeguards responsibility for a number of our bilateral arrangements for cooperation with other countries in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. This far we have completed the transfer of nine such bilaterals and have others which are being worked on actively in the furtherance of this programme. We have also demonstrated our full support for the international safeguards concept by voluntarily submitting several of our own reactors to international safeguards inspection in order to demonstrate to the world that we do not view the inspections as representing any loss of sovereign rights or of commercial technology. The responsible managers of the private utility companies which have been associated with this programme of voluntary inspections have assured us repeatedly that the inspection has not caused any serious impediments to the effective operation of their commercial power stations.

As you know, we normally have required our safeguards system to control the use of material and equipment supplied under our bilateral peaceful uses programmes. However, we feel that international

safeguards are basically more suitable than bilateral safeguards. They tend to be more credible to the world at large, since they are clearly objective, disinterested and not subject to pressure or influence from either the supplier or receiver of supplies and assistance. They also lend themselves to greater uniformity and an international basis than would be the case if each of the supplier countries designed and administered its own separate safeguards system. We also believe that the international safeguards give greater assurance of adherence by the countries in which the reactors are located, since they are backed by the united sponsorship of the 95 members of the IAEA or by the full membership of Euratom.

We have strongly supported the expansion of the international safeguards system on the basis of our expectations that it might well develop into a significant step toward the creation of an acceptable inspection system which might serve other purposes in our efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons within the world community.

In conclusion, I would like to quote a point in the President's recent message to the Geneva Disarmament Conference that is also pertinent to the interests expressed by the sponsors of senate resolution 179, which said:

"Through a non-proliferation treaty and through efforts outside such a treaty, we must continue to secure application of international Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards over peaceful nuclear activities to this end, I urge agreement that all transfers of nuclear materials or equipment for peaceful purposes to countries which do not have nuclear weapons be under IAEA or equivalent international safeguards. At the same time the major nuclear powers should accept in increasing measure the same international safeguards recommended for other states."

alliance formed for plotting against Arab peoples and for dragging them into the sphere of influence of the west. This pact is also a conspiracy against all muslim countries following a policy of non-alignment. The Islamic pact is an association of all reactionary forces cooperating with imperialism in order to stop to wave of progressive Arab revolutions in the Arab world.

Here in the United Arab Republic, the President stressed, we are opposed to the use of religion and the very name of religion for achieving of purposes of imperialism and reaction. We are opposed to the Islamic pact and the Islamic conference just as before we had opposed the Baghdad pact, the Eisenhower and all other imperialist manoeuvres. We declare that real Islamic solidarity is the solidarity of all Muslim peoples fighting against imperialism. (Tass)

## French Envoy Concerned Over Stagnating Aid To New Nations

UNITED NATIONS, New York, February 27, (DPA).—FRENCH Ambassador Roger Seydoux Friday told the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations that financial aid to developing countries had failed to increase by the same rate as in previous years.

Commenting on a World Bank report to the council on the economic and financial situation Seydoux said he was satisfied with the results achieved by the World Bank.

The "relative stagnation" of financial aid to developing countries, however, was a source of concern. He supported the position taken by World Bank President George Woods that priority should be given to such projects which aimed at economic growth.

In most cases, Seydoux said, this would mean priority for agricultural and not for industrial projects.

## Letter To Editor

Dear Sir:

In the Kabul Times of February 24, 1966, page 2, 5th column you have published a letter to the editor, attributed to the UNESCO mission of Afghanistan concerning the private visit to this country of a foreign teacher.

I feel it necessary to mention that the letter was written by a clerk of the service staff in a private capacity and in no way does it reflect official thinking in the UNESCO mission in Kabul.

I hereby ask you to please publish this rectification in your next issue. Truly Yours, Henri Munier, Acting Chief of UNESCO Mission, Kabul.

## PRESS

The people welcome any step which the government takes to meet their problems, said Saturday's Islah in its editorial on cattle tax.

The government's recent decision to suspend collecting the cattle tax, said the paper, has been welcomed throughout the country and once more convinced the people that the government, in line with the values embodied in the constitution and in conformity with its policy, is fulfilling its promise to ease the people's burden.

The paper, while calling the government's move a constructive one, expressed the hope that while studying the possibilities of abolishing the cattle tax the government would also investigate new sources of revenue to make up the loss of revenue.

In the same issue of Islah an article on the educational system in Afghanistan stressed the need for students to do practical work.

It should not be ignored, said the writer Noor Mohammad Ferroz Nakshbandi, that a well-equipped lab in a school plays a significant role in raising the educational standard of students. It is true that in almost all high schools in Afghanistan there is a well-equipped lab, but unfortunately these labs have often not been utilised to benefit the students.

The writer also suggested that assigning students to do research papers on given subjects and presenting their findings at conferences on those subjects is an effective way of raising the educational standard of students.

In all progressive communities, in developing countries indeed, among all men, criticism exists. Criticism is made of political and economic trends, of the handling of administration, and of books wrote Mansoor in Saturday's Anis.

Criticism serves a valuable purpose everywhere, particularly for people who have been or are the victims of social injustices. Criticism alone, however, cannot solve problems the writer pointed out.

Practical ways must be suggested to correct difficulties. For instance, writing that our economic situation is not good or that levying taxes on government officials' salaries under the present circumstances of skyrocketing prices in the bazaars is unfair, will not do any good unless we suggest a way out to overcome these difficulties, asserted the writer.

In the same issue of Anis a letter to the editor said that recently the Afghan Olympic organisation has undergone changes which will greatly improve sports in the country. The federation arranged a series of sports events last fall including wrestling in Ghazi Stadium at the Jeshan ground where some little known wrestlers were introduced to sports-lovers and money was earned for federation activities, said the writer Aryan Zada.

We hope that the Afghan Olympic Federation by arranging more sports events, will continue popularising sports throughout the country so that one day we, like other countries of the world, will have a team able to compete in international games.

The writer asked other sports-loving people to submit their ideas for the improvement of sports in the country, and listed his own suggestions:

1. Planning sports matches for different times of year.
2. Supporting and encouraging sports clubs.
3. Arranging for games between sports teams from the capital and provinces.
4. Establishing a proper place for winter sports.
5. Supporting and maintaining of sportsmen without other sources of income from the revenues of sports events.
6. Establishing a sport federation.
7. Classifying sportsmen impartially according to talent and capacity.
8. Discourage prejudice among sportsmen.



## HANDICRAFTS CAN BE IMPROVED STEP BY STEP

Since there has recently been much discussion of ways to improve handicrafts in Afghanistan, we include on this page pictures of some of those products which may be developed into prosperous cottage industries and an interview with an official of a Filipino rural development organisation which has had some experience with encouraging handicrafts.

"Afghanistan has a start in rural development and leaders who are interested and dedicated and that is what is important", commented Dr. Juan M. Flavio, Deputy Field Director of the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement, after a four-day visit here last week talking to government officials and visiting projects here.

Dr. Flavio stopped in Kabul at the suggestion of Ray Johnson, formerly director of the Asia Foundation here and now head of the Foundations branch in Manila.

### Lack of Personnel

"Lack of personnel to participate in community development is a major obstacle in Afghanistan but we had that difficulty in the Philippines when we began our programme in 1952, too, and now we have over 200 college graduates working in the villages," Dr. Flavio noted.

"I am a medical doctor and naturally I started from that point but our organisation has found that helping improve health is only the beginning and that to really raise the standards of living in the villages a simultaneous effort must be made in health, education, agriculture and handicrafts, and civic action", said Dr. Flavio.

### Multi-purpose Work

"This multi-purpose approach and the need for village workers to live with the people for at least two years are two things we have learned in our 14 years. We hope that other countries can avoid the mistakes we have made and by taking what is applicable to their own countries find short cuts to rural development in their own countries. It is late, the time to start such programmes was yesterday but by using what others have learned, nations like Afghanistan and the Philippines can move ahead rapidly", Dr. Flavio said.

"I am just on my way home from the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation's Conference on Rural Development in Kenya where representatives from 45 countries and international organisations met. We agreed that to cross-fertilise ideas it was important to set up a clearing house of information and encourage ex-

change of personnel between developing countries which are on similar levels. Our private Philippines rural reconstruction group has already trained workers from Colombia and Guatemala in South America, Kenya in Africa, and now Thailand and South Korea in Asia", Dr. Flavio reported.

"Since efforts are being made here to improve small-scale industries, perhaps some of our experiences will be helpful", he continued. "We have found that it was best for such handicrafts to be pursued as a means of gaining supplementary income in off-season free time from farming rather than becoming full-time and large-scale industries. We found that otherwise the expense of paying employees and buying food was greater than the gain from expanding production. That may not be true here, of course, but it is a point to keep in mind. Being big is not always better as we thought at first", he stressed.

### Available Skill

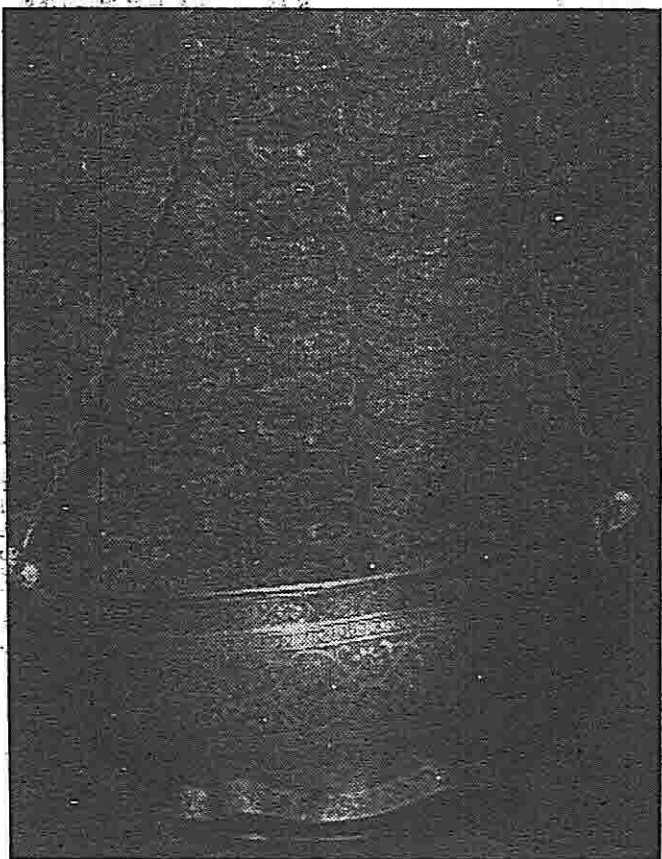
"We have found that it is best to make use of skill people already have and that handicrafts should be encouraged which can be made with easily available local materials. Then the important thing to be added is redesigning to standardise the product and perhaps increase its use. For instance, a bamboo fish trap was redesigned so it could also serve as a lamp shade. The same thing can be done with the baskets made here, I would think. Then steps must be taken to improve, marketing".

"We developing countries don't have much money so we have to start where we are. We have to start with small projects. I have to solve our problems with what we have. For instance, we found patients were dying because they were so badly jolted in the carts in which they were carried to the nearest doctor. The answer was ambulances we were told but we didn't have the money to buy and maintain them or to pay and train the drivers. The solution was to suspend a blanket on bamboo rods in the cart. It has worked well and cost practically nothing".

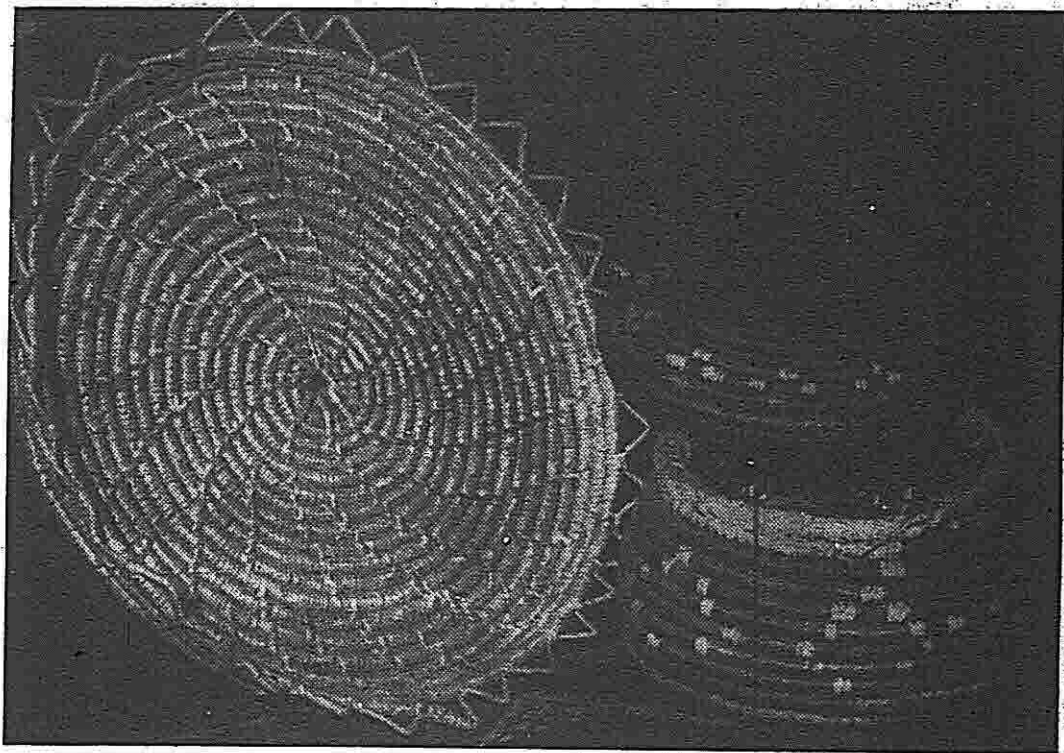
### Better Use

"And again we discovered the use of dirty bamboo to cut the umbilical cord of new-born babies was causing tetanus so we recommended using scissors. But we found the people wouldn't use them because it would result, they believed, in the child becoming disloyal to the family".

"So we suggested the bamboo be boiled. Now the cases of tetanus are almost nil. The bamboo is cheaper, more available and what's more doesn't become dull with boiling like the scissors. To avoid imposing impractical decisions from the outside we have found it best to live in the villages and see what works", Dr. Flavio concluded.



A silver Kachkol used by rich beggars who did not accept small alms, and many of whom have switched professions because, seeing the several thousand afghanis worth of Kachkol around their neck, nobody would give anything to them. As a result Kachkols have become collector's items, and are often used for flower pots (photo by Wafajo).



Two samples of straw baskets made in Istailif, a large village near Kabul. Lampshades, blinds and fans are also made from straw. (Photo by Wafajo).

## Wanting To Sleep Real Soon

By A. H. Wajah

Going to the toilet is such a bother.

And brushing your teeth still harder.

We must absorb the food and venture.

To have our teeth and no denture.

Why must we wash to stay clean?

We should not collect dirt, I mean.

These were my thoughts before bed-time.

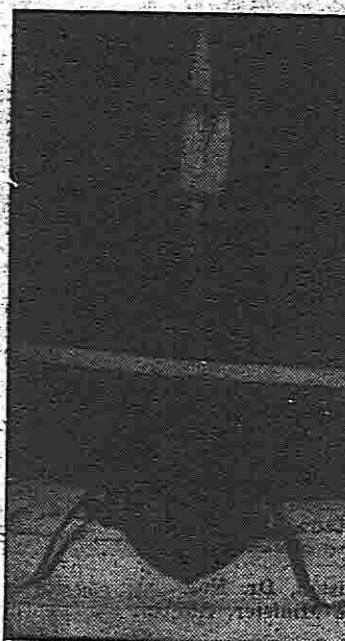
When I heard the old clock chime.

It was 3 o'clock in the morning.

Deep in my heart, I had a yearning.

I wanted to sleep real soon.

And wake up in the afternoon.



This penholder was used before the days of electric lights and ball point pens. It has a bowl for ink in the bottom and a candle stick on top. It is made of wrought iron by craftsmen in northern Afghanistan. (Photo by Wafajo).

## 500 Attend Charity Ball



KABUL, February 27.—The third annual George Washington Ball, a charity event held Thursday night by the American Society of Kabul, at the Press Club drew well over 500 people.

A Peace Corps group called "New" Rock Bottom Singers, plus two bands provided the entertainment.

Proceeds of the affair will be put to work by Task in various charitable works. In the past the organisation has spent much of its working funds for support of programmes in Afghan hospitals and for scholarships for Afghan students.

"We haven't gotten a complete rundown of ticket sales yet," said Criswald, chairman of the event, "but it will go well over 500. Some people have estimated close to a thousand."

"Task should have plenty of funds to run its programmes in the next year," he concluded.

Costumed as official hosts and dressed in the colonial garb of America's first President and Martha Washington were Dr. and Mrs. Eben Dustin.

The main door prize, the trip to India, which went to Kabir Seraj, was donated jointly by Ariana Afghan Airlines, Pan American Airlines and Indamer Company.

Food for the evening was prepared by Joseph Gregory with the assistance of the staff of the Khyber Restaurant.

(Photo by Talwar)



Dolls like these are made by villagers for their children but have now found a market among tourists who find they show the dress of the people. (Photo by Wafajo).





Commerce Minister of Afghanistan, Dr. Nour Ali (second from left) discusses trade relations with Pakistani Commerce Minister, Ghulam Farouk (third from right).

## Ghana Coup

(Contd. from page 1)

A Reuter report from Peking says the deposed President Kwame Nkrumah's picture was removed from the Ghana Embassy front gate yesterday as officials inside issued a statement backing the new regime.

From Accra, Reuter adds: Ghana's national liberation council Saturday demanded the surrender by noon today of presidential security guards continuing to resist the new regime.

If they did not give themselves up, further appropriate action would be taken, the Council declared in an ultimatum quoted by Ghana radio.

The radio reported occasional shooting by security guards resisting forces and police acting for the new regime.

According to usually reliable reports late last night, some pro-Nkrumah diehards and presidential guards were making a last-ditch stand at Flagstaff House, the president's residence in Accra's north-eastern suburb.

Accra was full of troops yesterday but life was returning to normal.

AP reports from Abidjan, Ivory Coast said, Kwame Nkrumah, has sent a cable to Sekou Toure, President of Guinea, saying "I will visit you soon in Conakry", according to a radio Conakry broadcast heard here Saturday.

The broadcast said Nkrumah had reported he was safe and well in Peking. The cable was in reply to a message sent by Toure offering Nkrumah refuge in Guinea.

Radio Conakry quoted Nkrumah as saying "it is true, as you say, that this incident in Ghana is a plot of imperialists, neo-colonialists and their agents in Africa. Since the imperialist forces are becoming more active and insidious with each passing day, using traitors to the African cause, prejudicing the liberty and the independence of our peoples, we must reinforce our determination to fight to the last man for dignity of our peoples and for the unity of Africa."

The broadcast said that Toure would speak about the Ghana situation Sunday at a mass meeting in Conakry.

According to a Reuter despatch from Addis Ababa, EPK Seddoh, leader of the Ghanaian delegation to the OAU council of ministers meeting, arrived here yesterday from Accra and said the situation there had now returned to normal.

A DPA message from Accra adds: Most public offices and private shops were opened already on Friday, and no disturbances or rioting was reported from any part of the country.

Army and police units were checking all passengers entering the capital and patrolled the streets while others started a virtual manhunt for aides and followers of the ousted president.

The offices of the Ghana News Agency were still under heavy military guard.

## Man Walking In Sleep Wakes Up After 30 Foot Fall

PERTH, Western Australia, Feb. 27, (Reuter).—A 47-year-old Englishman, walking in his sleep, fell 30 feet from the window of a block of flats here—then woke up and walked back into the building.

The man, David McNiven, fell through the guttering of an iron roof, crashed through a tree and landed in a picket fence. He was badly gashed about the neck.

## World Briefs

TANANARIVE, Feb. 27, (DPA).—President Heinrich Luebke of West Germany yesterday wound up his five-day official visit to Malagasy and emplaned for Nairobi, where he had made his first stopover during his extended tour of Africa.

The West Germany head of state had spent the last night on Malagasy soil.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, (Reuter).—The United States yesterday announced controls calculated to cut off virtually all American exports to Rhodesia.

The move, introduced by the U.S. Commerce Department, required licenses to be issued for almost all American shipments to Rhodesia.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27, (Reuter).—State officials said yesterday the controversial world heavyweight title defence by Cassius Clay cannot be held here next month because of contract irregularities.

## Sukarno Bans All Demonstrations

DIJAKARTA, Feb. 27, (Reuter).—Indonesian marines and armoured cars blocked roads to President Sukarno's palace Friday as thousands attended the funeral of a student killed in demonstrations Thursday.

The youth, Arif Hakin, was shot when 500 students tried to storm the palace Wednesday.

President Sukarno last night banned all demonstrations and warned against disobeying these orders, according to a BBC broadcast this morning.

The army has conducted a big anti-communist drive since last October's unsuccessful coup. However, general Nasution, one of the most influential military politicians, was dismissed in President Sukarno's cabinet reshuffle.

A statement from Jakarta regiment said only warning shots were fired which slightly wounded several students when they tried to climb on armoured cars.

KABUL, Feb. 27.—Zar Jan Baha Wardak, an instructor of College of Engineering returned from the United States Saturday after completing his studies in structural engineering.

## Project Heads

(Contd. from page 1)

"When I see a group of intelligent and educated people like you at the head of various projects I feel content and hopeful. I hope, with the guidance of the Ministry of Mines and Industries, you will be able to discharge your duties in accordance with the wishes of the people and your own conscience", Maiwandwal concluded.

In his speech the Minister of Mines and Industries said it is the government's policy to represent the new spirit and experience of the people so that the movement towards progress initiated by His Majesty the King goes forward as rapidly as possible.

He said, "Each one of you have a responsibility which you can not discharge without a well thought out policy and adequate discipline. Creating healthy administration is included in the government's policy. Increased prosperity of the nation depends on a sound administration."

Eng. Salim said, it is the government's desire to improve, and simplify the administrative system so that it becomes more efficient and serves the people in a more effective way.

He said, "Your views on the preparation of next year's budget and the third five-year development plan now under preparation are welcome."

"If you agree, gatherings like this will be held twice each year in Kabul he concluded."

## Youssef Zeayen Becomes New Syrian Premier

BEIRUT, Feb. 27, (Reuter).—Dr. Nureddin Al-Atassi was named Syrian head of state last night following Wednesday's coup d'etat.

Dr. Youssef Zeayen was appointed Prime Minister.

The appointments, made by the provisional national leadership of the Baath party which took power, were broadcast by Damascus Radio.

The new Syrian regime yesterday lifted the curfew in force since last Wednesday's coup and re-opened the borders with Jordan and Lebanon.

The Jordanian Ministry of Communications in Amman said that telephone communications between the two countries were also resumed.

## W. Germany Loans Pak 152 Million Marks

KARACHI, Feb. 27, (Reuter).—West Germany yesterday signed an agreement under which it will lend Pakistan 152 million marks (13,500,000 sterling) in economic aid.

The amount was pledged to Pakistan last November.

West Germany is a member of the nine nation aid Pakistan consortium which twice last year postponed sessions pledging aid to Pakistan's second five year plan.

## Johnson Says Vietnam War Will Be Long, Difficult

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, (AP).—

PRESIDENT Johnson Saturday expressed satisfaction with the battle plans and evaluations of General William C. Westmoreland, the U.S. commander in Vietnam.

But he declined to predict an easy victory.

"It is not going to be an easy war, it is not going to be short", Johnson said. "It is going to be difficult and it is going to require sacrifices."

The President made it clear he wants no formal declaration of war in Vietnam.

Talking specifically of Congress, he expressed confidence his policy will be supported there and that "it will do what it thinks is best."

Asked if he is optimistic about the course of the war, Johnson said:

"I don't think that public predictions on battle strategies are possible or would serve the national interest. I have no desire to put any deadline on what might happen. We will have a long and hard road."

Meanwhile, the Security Council after three weeks of deliberations failed to reach an agreement on Vietnam, according to a BBC report this morning.

The U.S. Congress of Jews in a resolution has asked the U.S. government to halt air raids on North Vietnam, according to BBC.

In Hanoi, the North Vietnamese government announced last night that Dr. Kwame Nkrumah's visit to that country has been postponed, BBC said.

A Reuter report from Saigon says: American marines, outnumbered three to one, Saturday beat back a determined Viet Cong attack on an outpost near the coastal enclave of Chu Lai, 80 kilometres, south of Saigon.

A marine spokesman said 12 Viet Cong were killed when a company of about 50 guerrillas, with 100 in reserve, attacked with mortars, recoil rifles, small arms fire and hand grenades.

In another attack Friday night, guerrillas fired on a marine outpost near the Phu Bai coastal enclave, 64 kilometres, northwest of Saigon.

## Afghan Delegation Returns From India

KABUL, Feb. 27.—Mir Ghulam Raza Mayel Herawi, an official of the Ministry of Information and Culture, and Mahmoud Farani, Prof. at the College of Theology returned from Delhi on Saturday after participating in the anniversary of the poet Amir Khusrow Dehlawi.

## ADVTs.

### LOST DOG

Please help us find "TINA", black and tan female German Shepherd. Strayed from Shari-Nau home. If you have information please contact S. J. Fine, American Embassy. Reward for return of dog.

### KABUL TIMES

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Advertise in our Thursday and Saturday editions which are in six pages.

## West Berlin Fair Asks Afghan Firms To Participate



Werner Jannicke

KABUL, Feb. 27.—Werner Jannicke, managing director of the international West Berlin fair, who came to Kabul last week to hold talks with Afghan firms and the Commerce Ministry about taking part in the exhibition, left Kabul this morning for home by air.

The exhibition is held annually and is aimed at helping developing countries sell more goods to European markets.

This year Afghanistan was officially invited by West Berlin mayor, Willy Brandt, to show her goods in the exhibition.

Afghanistan's dried fruit, marble, karakul pelts, carpets and handicrafts will attract considerable interest at the exhibition, said Jannicke in a press conference on Saturday.

Many Asian, Latin American, and African nations are expected to take part in the exhibition which will be held from Sept. 10 to 25 this year.

## India, Pakistan Plan Conference On Minister Level

DELHI, Feb. 27, (Tass).—Trade Minister Manubhai Shah said in the House of the People Friday that the Indian delegation for the Indo-Pakistani normalisation conference, which will be held on the level of ministers, will leave for Rawalpindi on Feb. 28.

The delegation will include Foreign Minister Swaran Singh, the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism Sanjiva Reddy, and Trade Minister Manubhai Shah.

The conference, beginning on March 1, will discuss restoration of normal trade between the two countries and expansion of economic cooperation.

## NOTICE

Haineman Company's agents have offered to supply the Kabul University 633 items of commodities needed for central heating, a water system, and other building requirements, for Af. 1,300,000.

Local and foreign companies which wish to make lower bids should contact Kabul University within five days after this advertisement is published.

List of the items needed can be inspected in the General Services Department of the University.